

Recovery Strategy for the False Rue-anemone (*Enemion biternatum*) in Canada

False Rue-anemone



2016



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¹ <http://sararegistry.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=24F7211B-1>

Preface

The federal, provincial, and territorial government signatories under the [Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk \(1996\)](#)² agreed to establish complementary legislation and programs that provide for effective protection of species at risk throughout Canada. Under the *Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c.29) (SARA), the federal competent ministers are responsible for the preparation of recovery strategies for listed Extirpated, Endangered, and Threatened species and are required to report on progress within five years after the publication of the final document on the SAR Public Registry.

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change is the competent minister under SARA for the False Rue-anemone and has prepared this recovery strategy, as per section 37 of SARA. To the extent possible, it has been prepared in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as per section 39(1) of SARA.

Success in the recovery of this species depends on the commitment and cooperation of many different constituencies that will be involved in implementing the directions set out in this strategy and will not be achieved by Environment and Climate Change Canada, or any other jurisdiction alone. All Canadians are invited to join in supporting and implementing this strategy for the benefit of the False Rue-anemone and Canadian society as a whole.

This recovery strategy will be followed by one or more action plans that will provide information on recovery measures to be taken by Environment and Climate Change Canada and other jurisdictions and/or organizations involved in the conservation of the species. Implementation of this strategy is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating jurisdictions and organizations.

The recovery strategy sets the strategic direction to arrest or reverse the decline of the species, including identification of critical habitat to the extent possible. It provides all Canadians with information to help take action on species conservation. When critical habitat is identified, either in a recovery strategy or an action plan, there may be future regulatory implications, depending on where the critical habitat is identified. SARA requires that critical habitat identified within a national park named and described in Schedule 1 to the *Canada National Parks Act*, the Rouge National Urban Park established by the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*, a marine protected area under the *Oceans Act*, a migratory bird sanctuary under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* or a national wildlife area under the *Canada Wildlife Act* be described in the *Canada Gazette*, after which prohibitions against its destruction will apply. For critical habitat located on other federal lands, the competent minister must either make a statement on existing legal protection or make an order so that the prohibition against destruction of critical habitat applies. For any part of critical habitat located on non-federal lands, if the competent minister forms the opinion that any portion of critical habitat is not protected

² <http://registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=en&n=6B319869-1#2>

by provisions in or measures under SARA or other Acts of Parliament, or the laws of the province or territory, SARA requires that the Minister recommend that the Governor in Council make an order to prohibit destruction of critical habitat. The discretion to protect critical habitat on non-federal lands that is not otherwise protected rests with the Governor in Council.

Acknowledgments

The initial draft of this recovery strategy was completed by Holly Bickerton, Consulting Ecologist. Subsequent drafts were developed by Lee Voisin and Marie-Claude Archambault (Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service – Ontario). Many thanks to the following people, who took the time to provide current information on False Rue-anemone, and greatly improved the information available: Ian Jean (Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority), Cathy Quinlan and Brandon Williamson (Upper Thames River Conservation Authority), Linda McDougall (City of London), Jennifer Petruniak (Dillon Consulting Ltd.), and Daria Koscinski (Thames Talbot Land Trust). Rob Craig, Mike Oldham, Kathleen Pitt, Tanya Taylor (Ontario Natural Heritage Information Centre) and Krista Holmes (Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service - Ontario) provided spatial data and additional support. This federal recovery strategy benefited from input, review and suggestions from the following individuals and organizations: Angela Darwin, Angela McConnell, Judith Girard, Ken Corcoran, and Elizabeth Rezek (Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service – Ontario) and Jay Fitzsimmons, Kristina Hubert, Mark Hulsman, Mike Oldham and Glenn Desy (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry).

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Executive Summary

False Rue-anemone (*Enemion biternatum*) is listed as Threatened on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). It is a delicate spring plant in the buttercup (Ranunculaceae) family, which blooms in early spring. In Canada, False Rue-anemone occurs only in southwestern Ontario, within the Carolinian zone. There have been nine populations documented in Canada, of which five are considered extant. Ontario's Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has recently reassessed occurrence ranks for this species using Nature Serve's ranking approach. This reassessment resulted in several changes to occurrence ranks compared to the most recent status report from the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). One very old population which has not been observed since 1897, was ranked extirpated by COSEWIC but reassessed as historic by NHIC based on availability of suitable habitat. Another population, presumed extirpated in the most recent COSEWIC report, was verified extant following a recent survey where the presence of False Rue-anemone was confirmed at this location. Occurrence reassessments by the NHIC also revealed a previously overlooked historic record, last observed in 1994 and unreported by COSEWIC, increasing the number of known populations to nine in this recovery strategy. Several of the extant populations are made up of many sub-populations. False Rue-anemone often produces many dense stems in large sub-populations; in 2005, the total Canadian population was estimated at one million stems. It is estimated that less than 1% of the species' global range occurs in Canada.

Throughout its range, False Rue-anemone is found in mature, deciduous forests, often dominated by maple and beech. At Ontario sites, it generally occurs in deciduous forests dominated by Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) with a variety of other canopy associates, and has been found in at least seven different vegetation community types. Most Ontario occurrences are along floodplains of rivers or creeks. The main threats to False Rue-anemone are invasive species, off-trail recreation and trail use and land development. Several other potential threats exist, including: global reduction of pollinators, erosion, habitat successional change, road salting, wildflower picking, mowing, and herbicide spraying.

Recovery for False Rue-anemone is considered feasible. The population and distribution objective is: To maintain the distribution, and maintain or increase the abundance of stems at extant populations and any re-confirmed historic populations in Canada.

Critical habitat for False Rue-anemone is partially identified in this recovery strategy, based on the best available data. A schedule of studies has been developed to assist in the future identification of critical habitat. As more information becomes available, additional critical habitat may be identified where sites meet the critical habitat criteria. Broad strategies to be taken to address the threats to the survival and recovery of this species are presented in the appropriate sections.

One or more action plans will be posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry for False Rue-anemone by 2022.

Recovery Feasibility Summary

Based on the following four criteria that Environment and Climate Change Canada uses to establish recovery feasibility, the recovery of the False Rue-anemone has been deemed technically and biologically feasible.

1. Individuals of the wildlife species that are capable of reproduction are available now or in the foreseeable future to sustain the population or improve its abundance.

Yes. There are currently five extant populations of False Rue-anemone in Canada according to the NHIC, and some of these contain several sub-populations. The total number of stems is estimated at about one million (COSEWIC 2005). Canadian populations produce both flowers and seed, which could presumably be available to improve the population abundance, if required. This species is also widespread across the central-eastern United States, and is relatively common in the core of its range (NatureServe 2015).

2. Sufficient suitable habitat is available to support the species or could be made available through habitat management or restoration.

Yes. Although it is less common than before European settlement (COSEWIC 2005), sufficient suitable habitat is available to support the recovery of this species. Four populations recently identified as historic by the NHIC likely still possess significant suitable habitat and further increase the amount of suitable habitat known to be available to support the species. False Rue-anemone prefers mature deciduous forests and is often found in rich floodplains. It can occur in a variety of deciduous forest vegetation types, and is not considered highly specialized.

3. The primary threats to the species or its habitat (including threats outside Canada) can be avoided or mitigated.

Yes. The primary threats to the False Rue-anemone are competition from invasive plants, and soil compaction caused by off-trail recreational use. Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) has been present at low densities in some occupied habitats for over 25 years (Austen 1990; I. Jean, pers.comm. 2015), although it has not yet dominated any of these habitats. Techniques exist to control both Garlic Mustard and Goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*); Goutweed control has proven effective at one population (Dillon Consulting Ltd., 2015b). Soil compaction can be mitigated by education, signage, and controlling access where necessary.

4. Recovery techniques exist to achieve the population and distribution objectives or can be expected to be developed within a reasonable timeframe.

Yes. Invasive plant control is required to achieve the population and distribution objectives, and successful control techniques are well known (OIPC 2015). An effective invasive species control program has been conducted at Medway Valley Heritage

Forest (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2014) and these efforts could be applied to other populations. False Rue-anemone is sometimes propagated in wildflower gardens in the central United States. However, propagation is likely unnecessary to achieve population and distribution objectives.

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1. COSEWIC* Species Assessment Information

Date of Assessment: May 2005

Common Name (population): False Rue-anemone

Scientific Name: *Enemion biternatum*

COSEWIC Status: Threatened

Reason for Designation: A delicate, spring-flowering, perennial herb restricted to a few fragmented riverside forest sites in southwestern Ontario where its populations are at risk from habitat loss and decline in quality due to a variety of activities including recreational trail use, and expansion of exotic invasive plants.

Canadian Occurrence: Ontario

COSEWIC Status History: Designated Special Concern in April 1990. Status re-examined and designated Threatened in May 2005. Last assessment based on an updated status report.

*COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada)

2. Species Status Information

In Canada, the False Rue-anemone (*Enemion biternatum*) is listed as Threatened³ on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). The species was previously known as *Isopyrum biternatum*. False Rue-anemone is also listed as Threatened⁴ under Ontario's provincial *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA).

The global conservation rank for the False Rue-anemone is Secure⁵ (G5). In the United States, it has been recorded in 22 states, and is a common species in the central-eastern states (NatureServe 2015). The False-Rue anemone is considered rare and of conservation concern at the edges of its range (Appendix A). The national conservation rank in the US is Probably Secure (N5?; NatureServe 2015). In Canada, the False Rue-anemone is restricted to southwestern Ontario. The national

³ Threatened (SARA): A wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.

⁴ Threatened (ESA): A species that lives in the wild in Ontario, is not endangered, but is likely to become endangered if steps are not taken to address factors threatening it.

⁵ Common, widespread and abundant.

conservation rank in Canada is Imperilled⁶ (N2), and the subnational conservation rank is Imperilled (S2) for Ontario (NatureServe 2015).

It is estimated that less than 1% of the species' global range occurs in Canada (Kartesz 2015).

3. Species Information

3.1 Species Description

False Rue-anemone is a delicate spring-flowering perennial⁷ in the buttercup (Ranunculaceae) family. It grows between 10-40 cm high, and often appears in large, dense stands. The small white flowers bloom from late April to early May, and occur singly or in groups of up to four on a stem. Flowers are perfect⁸, with five showy petal-like sepals⁹. The sepals surround a cluster of stamens¹⁰ with yellow anthers¹¹. The smooth seeds mature by early June. The leaves of the False Rue-anemone are divided into three groups of three leaflets, and each leaflet has two or three lobes in an irregular pattern.

False Rue-anemone can be confused with the related Rue-anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*), which is found in drier habitats. Botanical keys, detailed descriptions, and technical illustrations can be found in Voss and Reznicek (2012), Reznicek et al. (2016), Gleason and Cronquist (1991), and Holmgren (1998).

3.2 Population and Distribution

False Rue-anemone ranges across central-eastern North America. Its primary range extends from southwestern Ontario west to Illinois, south to Alabama and Georgia, and north along the western edge of the Appalachians through Tennessee and Kentucky. It is infrequently found east of the Appalachian Mountains (Boufford and Massey 1976; BONAP 2014).

Within Canada, the False-Rue anemone has been reported from nine populations, all in Ontario, within the Carolinian zone¹² (Figure 1, Table 1). Ontario's Natural Heritage

⁶ At high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors.

⁷ a plant that lives for more than two years

⁸ Perfect flowers have both stamens (male, bearing pollen on anthers) and carpels (female, containing ovary, style and stigma).

⁹ These are modified bracts that in this case, look like petals.

¹⁰ Stamen: the usually long, protruding reproductive organ of a flower that produces pollen.

¹¹ Anther: the portion of the stamen where pollen is produced.

¹² The Carolinian Zone in Canada is found in southern Ontario. It is characterized primarily by a warmer climate and a predominance of deciduous trees, of a representative suite of species.

Information Centre (NHIC) has recently reassessed occurrence ranks for this species using Nature Serve's ranking approach¹³. This reassessment resulted in several changes to occurrence ranks compared to the most recent status report from the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

According to latest occurrence ranking, there are five extant populations ranging from Port Stanley on Lake Erie, north to London, Ontario, and west to Lambton County. The remaining four populations are considered to be historic (NHIC 2016).

Two historic populations (Medway Creek, North of Arva and Thames River) have not been surveyed since 1994; however, significant suitable habitat exists in this area and it is likely that False Rue-anemone persists.

Occurrence reassessments by the NHIC also revealed a previously overlooked record, last observed in 1994 and unreported by COSEWIC. This East of Arva historic population was described to be in a habitat of "Moist Mesic open Bitternut Hickory mid-aged tableland forest". This population was not reported in COSEWIC 2005 or elsewhere, and has not been surveyed since, but likely suitable habitat and possibly False Rue-anemone persist.

A record reported from a herbarium specimen (Near Lynn Valley) was found further east of the extant range, near the Town of Simcoe in Norfolk County, and has not been observed since 1897. Although a recent survey (April 2016) did not find plants, significant suitable habitat was observed in the area. The NHIC has therefore assessed this population as historic whereas it had previously been identified as extirpated by COSEWIC.

In April 2016, a survey conducted by the NHIC rediscovered False Rue-anemone at the Middlemarch Forest Complex, increasing the number of extant populations from four to five. This population was classified as extirpated by COSEWIC (2005) and historic by the NHIC up until April 2016.

¹³ http://explorer.natureserve.org/eorankguide.htm#E_extant

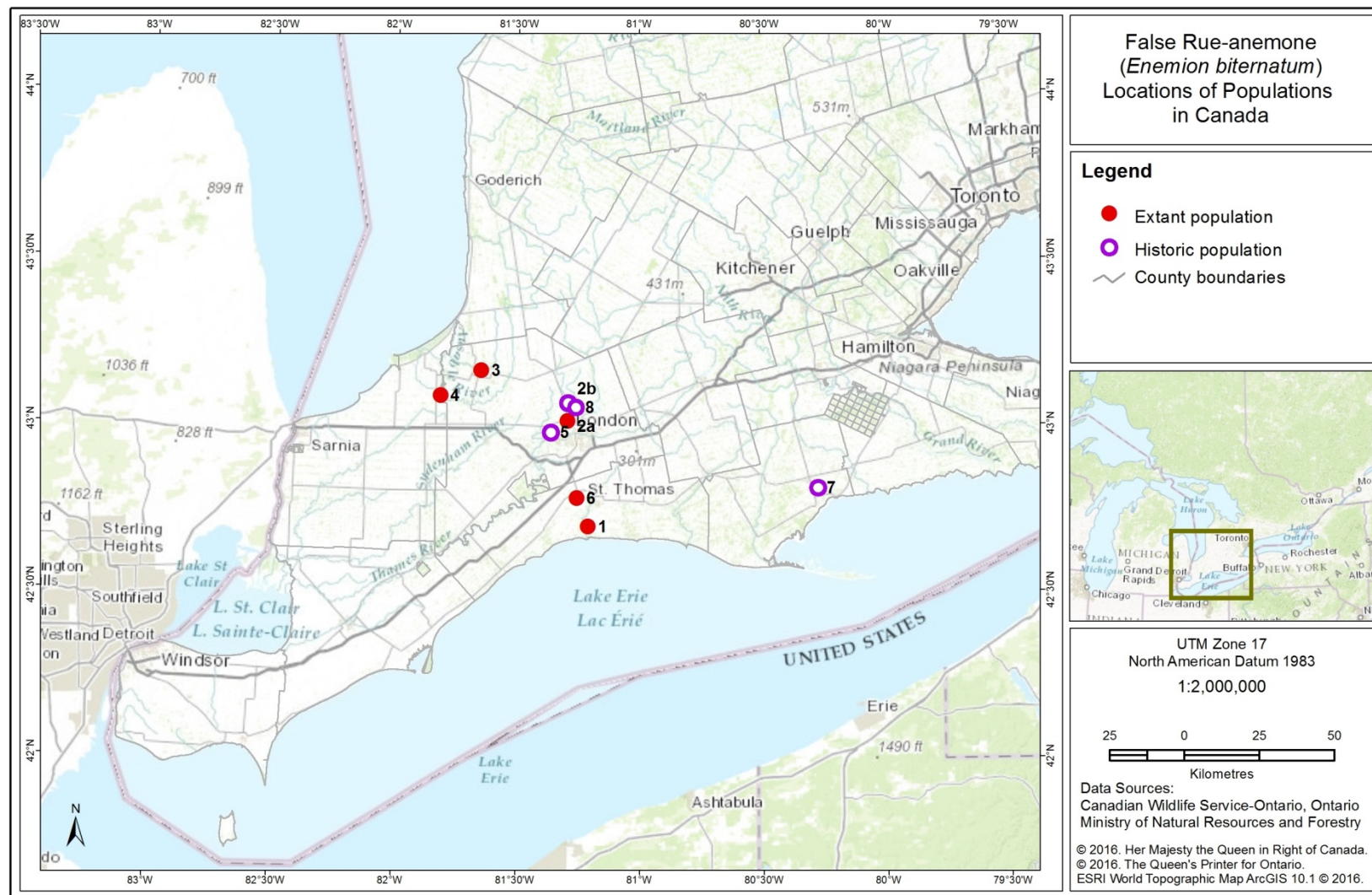


Figure 1. Distribution of the False Rue-anemone Populations in Canada.

Table 1. Populations of False Rue-anemone in Canada (NHIC 2015)

N o.	Element Occurrence¹ #	Population Name	Last Ob- served	Status²	Abundance (total stems³, year observed)	Ownership (if known)
1	2522	Kettle Creek, N of Port Stanley	2004	Extant	~113,000 (2004)	Probably private
2a	2523	Medway Creek, London	2015	Extant	~500,000 – 735,000 (2004)	University of Western Ontario, City of London; Huron College
2b	96274	Medway Creek, North of Arva	1994	Historic	Unknown; “Species observed and collected” (1994)	Probably private
3	2524	Parkhill Conservation Area, Mud Creek	2010	Extant	~400 plants (2004)	Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority
4	2525	Ausable River	2016	Extant	1000 (2004)	Thames Talbot Land Trust; Ausable Bayfield CA
5	13028	Thames River	1994	Historic	Unknown	Unknown (probably private)
6	115666	Middlemarch Forest Complex	2016	Extant	Unknown	Unknown
7	95609	Near Lynn Valley	1897	Historic	Unknown	Unknown
8	115	East of Arva	1994	Historic	Unknown	Unknown (probably private)

¹ The Element Occurrence (EO) is a data standard developed by NatureServe network scientists to improve the consistency and accuracy reporting plant and animal occurrences. For vascular plants, EOs are generally separate occurrences more than 1 km apart (NatureServe 2015). In the case of False Rue-anemone, Element Occurrences may be equated to populations.

² As identified by the Ontario Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) (2016) following the NatureServe EO definitions (<http://explorer.natureserve.org/eorankguide.htm>).

³ The 1990 and 2005 COSEWIC status reports refer to “plants” and “stems” respectively, but all counts are based on stem counts (flowering and non-flowering).

The False Rue-anemone population in Canada, distributed among the populations with approximate abundance information, was estimated in 2005 at one million stems (COSEWIC 2005). Several of these populations consist of many sub-populations¹⁴, however, the number of individuals at each sub-population is unknown, and is presumably much less than what is estimated. Nothing is known of the relationship between the number of stems, and the number of genetic individuals (genets). False Rue-anemone can occur in large, dense patches of hundreds, or even thousands, of stems.

The largest sub-populations of False Rue-anemone in Canada are found within the Medway Valley Heritage Forest in the City of London (Medway Creek, London, EO 2523), and on private lands along Kettle Creek (EO 2522). Together, these two EOs contain more than 80% of the known False Rue-anemone plants in Canada.

The extent of occurrence¹⁵ has been estimated at 1000 km²; the area of occupancy¹⁶ is not precisely known, but has been estimated at less than 20 km².¹⁷

Since the 2005 COSEWIC status report, at least three new sub-populations have been discovered during surveys on lands owned by the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA 2010). These are considered part of the Ausable River population. Occurrence reassessments by the NHIC of False Rue-anemone records has identified a previously overlooked population East of Arva unreported by COSEWIC 2005. It is possible that other sub-populations of False Rue-anemone will continue to be discovered (or re-discovered) in the future. For example, the Parkhill population (EO #2524), thought to be extirpated, was re-discovered in 2002 (COSEWIC 2005), and a recent April 2016 survey by the NHIC has confirmed presence of the species at Middlemarch Forest Complex, which had been previously surveyed in 1981.

3.3 Needs of the False Rue-anemone

Throughout its range, False Rue-anemone is found in mature, deciduous forests, often dominated by maple and beech. At Ontario sites, it generally occurs in deciduous forests dominated by Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), with a combination of several other overstory species, including (but not limited to): Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) and ash (*Fraxinus* spp.; COSEWIC 2005). To date, vegetation communities have been identified using standard Ecological Land Classification (ELC; Lee et al. 1998) for several False Rue-anemone sub-populations

¹⁴ Sub-populations and colonies were used interchangeably throughout the COSEWIC (2005) report, however, sub-population will be used consistently throughout this document.

¹⁵ Extent of occurrence: the area included in a polygon without concave angles that encompasses the geographic distribution of all known populations of a wildlife species (http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct2/sct2_6_e.cfm).

¹⁶ Area of Occupancy: a biological measure of the occupied habitat within a wildlife species' range, determined by COSEWIC using an Index of Area of Occupancy (IAO).

¹⁷ For further information, see Technical Summary in COSEWIC (2005).

within the Ausable River and Parkhill populations, and the Medway Creek, London (ABCA 2010; Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2015a). False Rue-anemone occurs in the following vegetation types in Canada:

- Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FOD5-1)
- Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-Beech Deciduous Forest (FOD5-2)
- Fresh-Moist Lowland Deciduous Forest (FOD7)
- Fresh-Moist Ash Lowland Deciduous Forest (FOD7-2)
- Fresh-Moist Black Walnut Lowland Deciduous Forest (FOD 7-4)
- Fresh-Moist Black Maple Lowland Deciduous Forest (FOD7-5)

Within the Medway Creek, London, False Rue-anemone was also found within a vegetation community polygon broadly defined as Deciduous Swamp (SWD; Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2015a).

This is not a comprehensive list of vegetation communities in which False Rue-anemone occurs, as many sub-populations have not yet been classified.

Based on fieldwork completed in 2003 and 2004, understory associates found with False Rue-anemone at two or more Ontario sub-populations include, but are not limited to, the following: Early Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum dioicum*), Starry False Solomon's-seal (*Maianthemum stellatum*), False Solomon's-seal (*M. racemosum*), Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*), Red Trillium (*T. erectum*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), Spotted Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), Yellow Trout-lily (*Erythronium americanum*), Cut-leaf Toothwort (*Cardamine concatenata*), Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*), Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*), and violets (*Viola* spp.) (COSEWIC 2005). The non-native Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and Goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) are also present to dominant in the understory at some sub-populations (Thompson 2004; I. Jean, pers. comm. 2015; B. Williamson, pers. comm. 2015).

False Rue-anemone is most commonly found in shaded sites, although it may occur in thickets (Baskin and Baskin 1986). It usually occurs in the rich alluvial soils of floodplains, although it can sometimes be found on adjacent wooded slopes. A study in Illinois found that a majority of clumps at one site occurred within 25 m of a stream (Melampy and Hayworth 1980). It also appears to prefer calcareous soils (Baskin and Baskin 1986). In Ontario, it is found in areas of grey brown luvisolic soils¹⁸ that are rich in calcareous till (Hoffman 1989).

This species generally occurs under mesic¹⁹ conditions, and is considered to be a facultative²⁰ species in Ontario, with a Co-efficient of Wetness²¹ of 0 (NHIC 1995).

¹⁸ Luvisolic soils are forested soils where silicate clay has accumulated.

¹⁹ Mesic habitats have a moderate, or well-balanced supply of moisture.

²⁰ Facultative species are considered equally likely to occur in wet vs. non-wet areas (NHIC 1995).

Within its suitable habitat in Ontario and elsewhere, False Rue-anemone is characteristically found in dense sub-populations which are distributed in patches throughout suitable habitat (Thompson 2004; Schemske et al. 1978).

False Rue-anemone flowers are visited and pollinated by a wide variety of insects, including the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), parasitoid wasps, andrenid bees, halictid bees, syrphid flies, other flies, and beetles (Schemske et al. 1978; Melampy and Hayworth 1980; Tooker and Hanks 2000). Insect species associated with False Rue-anemone can be found in Schemske et al. (1978), Tooker et al. (2006), and Graham et al. (2012). Wind also plays a minor role in pollination (Melampy and Hayworth 1980). However, like many other plants in the forest understory, False Rue-anemone probably relies to a great extent on vegetative propagation, rather than on seed production by pollinators.

²¹ The Co-efficient of Wetness is assigned per species to indicate its tolerance to and/or association with wet environments. The scale ranges from -5 (strongly wetland species) to +5 (strongly upland species).

4. Threats

4.1 Threat Assessment

This section highlights the threats outlined in Table 2, emphasizes key points, and provides additional information. The threats are presented in decreasing order of level of concern within each category.

Table 2. Threat Assessment Table

Threat	Level of Concern ¹	Extent	Occurrence	Frequency	Severity ²	Causal Certainty ³
Invasive Species						
Invasive plants	Medium	Localized	Historic, Current, Anticipated	Continuous	Unknown	Medium
Disturbance or Harm						
Off-trail Recreation and trail use	Medium	Localized	Current	Recurrent	Moderate	Medium
Habitat Loss or Degradation						
Land development	Medium	Widespread	Anticipated	Unknown	Moderate	High
Forest harvesting	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

¹ Level of Concern: signifies that managing the threat is of (high, medium or low) concern for the recovery of the species, consistent with the population and distribution objectives. This criterion considers the assessment of all the information in the table.

² Severity: reflects the population-level effect (High: very large population-level effect, Moderate, Low, Unknown).

³ Causal certainty: reflects the degree of evidence that is known for the threat (High: available evidence strongly links the threat to stresses on population viability; Medium: there is a correlation between the threat and population viability e.g. expert opinion; Low: the threat is assumed or plausible).

4.2 Description of Threats

Invasive Species

Invasive plants: Goutweed has been identified as a serious invasive threatening False Rue-anemone and other significant flora in the Medway Creek, London (COSEWIC 2005). Staff at the Upper Thames Region Conservation Authority are removing Goutweed within this area, and efforts to date have been extremely successful (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2015b).

In fieldwork conducted in 2003 and 2004, Garlic Mustard was present at six sub-populations within the Medway Creek area, and the Kettle Creek population (Thompson 2004; NHIC 2015). It is also present at most of the sub-populations within the Ausable River and Parkhill populations (I. Jean, pers. comm. 2015). Garlic Mustard

is probably a minor to moderate threat at the sites where False Rue-anemone has been recently observed. However, it is a persistent threat throughout southern Canada (Catling et al. 2015). It has been co-occurring with False Rue-anemone for many years, and may not be outcompeting the native flora (Austen 1990; I. Jean, pers. comm. 2015). However, many sub-populations have not been visited in over a decade.

Disturbance or Harm

Off-trail Recreation and trail use: ATV use is a localized threat to certain populations. For example, unauthorized ATV traffic follows the Ausable River through a few False Rue-anemone sub-populations, and is difficult to control (I. Jean, pers. comm. 2015). Some False Rue-anemone sub-populations are also in close proximity to public areas and trails, and may be threatened to some degree by inadvertent trampling, and resulting soil compaction (Austen 1990; COSEWIC 2005). However, well-defined walking trails in the Medway Creek, London have also helped to limit trampling and promote public awareness of this species, while also providing a physical barrier to prevent the spread of Goutweed (J. Petruniak, L. McDougall, pers. comm. 2015). In 2004, camping was observed near one of the Kettle Creek sub-populations (COSEWIC 2005), but it is not known whether this still occurs, or how frequently.

Habitat Loss or Degradation

Land development: The destruction of False Rue-anemone habitat through development or vegetation clearance is possible, since two of five extant populations are privately owned and located in areas where land development is increasing. Sites along floodplains and slopes on private lands are likely protected to some degree due to corresponding development restrictions, and habitat clearance is probably not a major threat. Although, sites with large sub-populations can still occupy very little space, and at least one population with a very large abundance (113,000 stems) is probably entirely privately owned.

Forest harvesting: Recent status reports (Austen 1990 and COSEWIC 2005) consider at least two populations on private lands to be threatened by wood cutting operations. The scale and status of this threat is currently unknown, and is considered a knowledge gap. Because False Rue-anemone prefers shaded, mature forests of high quality, selective logging could affect populations by increasing light levels to the extent that habitat is unsuitable, or plants are outcompeted by other species.

Other Potential Threats

There are several potential threats that are believed to impact the False Rue-anemone in Canada, although more information is needed to assign a level of concern. Severe declines of many pollinators are being observed across North America and globally (Potts et al. 2010). It is possible that this may present a threat to the False Rue-anemone, which is mainly insect-pollinated, although not enough is known about the potential impacts. False Rue-anemone is found in only a few, widespread locations in southwestern Ontario, and this fragmented distribution, especially if combined with increased self-pollination caused by pollinator declines, could lead to genetic inbreeding, or a reduction in reproductive success (Thomann et al. 2013).

It is possible that disease and pests affecting common canopy trees may change light and/or moisture levels in some forests where the False Rue-anemone occurs. Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) has virtually eliminated the ash canopy across most of southwestern Ontario, and in some floodplain areas, ash was previously a dominant species. The resultant increase in light penetration can change the composition of the forest understory, as other species become more competitive (H. Bickerton, pers. obs. 2015). Butternut canker (*Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*) and Beech Bark Disease also cause defoliation of the forest canopy, although to a lesser degree within False Rue-anemone habitat. The extent and severity of this threat is unclear, since many sites have not been visited in over a decade.

Several other potential threats are mentioned in the 2005 and 1990 COSEWIC status reports for this species, including erosion, habitat successional change, road salting, wildflower picking, mowing, and herbicide spraying. The current status of these threats is unknown.

5. Population and Distribution Objectives

False Rue-anemone is naturally uncommon in Canada, where it occurs along the northern limit of its range.

The population and distribution objective for the False Rue-anemone in Canada is:

- To maintain the distribution, and maintain or increase the abundance of stems at extant populations and any re-confirmed historic populations in Canada

There are currently five known extant populations of False Rue-anemone in Canada. The approach to increasing the current abundance of stems is through the reduction or elimination of threats, protection of habitat and public education. This will encourage the natural increase of extant populations. As noted in COSEWIC (2005), the Canadian population of False Rue-anemone is estimated to be around one million stems within the current populations (Table 1). The distribution of the NHIC's Element Occurrences can be measured by the Extent of Occurrence of around 1000 km². This species is naturally uncommon in Ontario, and therefore will likely continue to have a relatively small distribution. As such, maintaining any additional populations that may be re-confirmed at historic sites is an important action to maintain abundance and distribution for the species in Canada. Maintaining the distribution of all extant populations for False Rue-anemone throughout Ontario is also imperative for the recovery of this species. In addition to measuring progress towards the population and distribution objectives, a regular assessment of threats will be important in evaluating the recovery of this species.

6. Broad Strategies and General Approaches to Meet Objectives

6.1 Actions Already Completed or Currently Underway

False Rue-anemone is listed under the ESA as Threatened and its general habitat is protected under the Ontario *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

Since the COSEWIC status report publication in 2005, monitoring and habitat management activities have occurred at a number of sites as described below.

Staff at the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA) have completed surveys for False Rue-anemone on Conservation Authority lands within the Ausable River floodplain (ABCA 2010). This work led to the discovery of three new sub-populations within the Ausable River EO, and it is possible that more will be discovered during future surveys in the area. The ABCA aims to continue to monitor and map known occurrences on its lands every five to ten years. Surveys are planned for 2016 (I. Jean, pers. comm. 2015).

In 2014, the City of London retained Dillon Consulting Ltd. to develop a False Rue-anemone Mitigation Plan (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2014), which outlines a management plan to control Goutweed in the vicinity of this threatened species. Subsequently, the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority and the City of London initiated Goutweed control at several sites in Medway Creek, London. This project has continued in 2015 and shows excellent results to date (B. Williamson, pers.comm. 2015; Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2015b).

The City of London has completed a Natural Heritage Inventory and Evaluation for the Medway Creek, London, including Ecological Land Classification and a floral inventory, improving knowledge of the species abundance, distribution, biology and threats in the area (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2015a).

6.2 Strategic Direction for Recovery

Table 3. Recovery Planning Table

Threat or Limitation	Priority^a	Broad Strategy to Recovery	General Description of Research and Management Approaches
All threats Knowledge gaps	High	Assess and monitor populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least every decade, reconfirm and document all known sub-populations, and determine abundance and habitat boundaries using clearly defined and documented methods to ensure comparability among counts • Determine current threats at all populations (currently a knowledge gap), and develop and implement a mitigation plan where appropriate • Search suitable habitat near extant populations (e.g. Medway Creek, Ausable River, Kettle Creek, Parkhill Conservation Area, Middlemarch Forest Complex) for possible new sub-populations • Survey suitable habitat near historic populations (Thames River, Medway Creek, Lynn Valley and East of Arva) for possible sub-populations
Invasive species	High	Control invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control non-native invasive plants where their presence is identified as a threat • Monitor success and complete follow-up control; document results
Off-trail Recreation and trail use	Medium	Protect and manage habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-route or implement seasonal closures on walking or other access trails, where threats are identified • Implement measures to reduce trampling and/or soil compaction • Implement outreach and stewardship programs and develop signage to curtail off-trail recreational activities and development of unauthorized trails • Develop Best Management Practices (BMP) for recreational activities to distribute to appropriate groups (e.g., conservation authorities, , landowners, ATV groups, etc.) with guidelines for habitat management techniques including access and management of trail networks.
Habitat loss and degradation	Medium	Protect and manage habitat Outreach and stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate with private landowners to build awareness and encourage stewardship • Work with landowners to identify options or tools available for protection of sub-populations through stewardship or conservation acquisition • Educate the public on the species and its habitat, especially in areas with current public access • Encourage habitat management approaches that avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides that may harm False Rue-anemone or its pollinators.

^a "Priority" reflects the degree to which the broad strategy contributes directly to the recovery of the species or is an essential precursor to an approach that contributes to the recovery of the species.

7. Critical Habitat

7.1 Identification of the Species' Critical Habitat

Section 41(1)(c) of SARA requires that recovery strategies include an identification of the species' critical habitat, to the extent possible, as well as examples of activities that are likely to result in its destruction. Under section 2(1) of SARA, critical habitat is "the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species".

This federal recovery strategy identifies critical habitat for False Rue-anemone in Canada to the extent possible, based on the best available information as of April 2016. It is recognized that the critical habitat identified below (see Figure 2 and Appendix C) is insufficient to achieve the population and distribution objectives for the species. The Schedule of Studies (Table 4) outlines the activities required for identification of additional critical habitat necessary to support the population and distribution objectives. Additional critical habitat may be added in the future, if new or additional information supports the inclusion of areas beyond those currently identified (e.g., new populations are found or rediscovered, or existing sub-populations expand into adjacent areas).

Critical habitat identification for False Rue-anemone is based on two criteria: habitat occupancy and habitat suitability.

7.1.1 Habitat Occupancy

The habitat occupancy criterion refers to areas of suitable habitat where there is a reasonable degree of certainty of current use by the species.

Habitat is considered occupied when:

- At least one False Rue-anemone stem has been observed since 1995.

Habitat occupancy is based on occurrence reports available for populations from the NHIC and COSEWIC, as well as other project based data reports (ABCA 2010; Dillon 2015a). Within Canada, False Rue-anemone is reported from five extant populations that meet the occupancy criterion with significant suitable habitat. If new observations become available for the four historic populations, they will be considered for the identification of additional critical habitat, as these populations have not been reported since 1995 and do not meet the occupancy criterion.

7.1.2 Habitat Suitability

Habitat suitability relates to areas possessing a specific set of biophysical attributes that can support individuals of the species in carrying out essential aspects of their life cycle. At persistent locations in Canada, the False Rue-anemone is typically found in deciduous forests dominated by Sugar Maple, in combination with several other overstorey species, including but not limited to: Hop-hornbeam, American Beech, Hickory, Basswood, Butternut and Ash (COSEWIC 2005).

The biophysical attributes, which capture the characteristics required by the species to carry out its life processes, include:

- Mature, mesic, shaded deciduous forests, dominated by Sugar Maple, such as deciduous floodplain forests and adjacent wooded slopes
- Grey brown luvisolic soils that are rich in calcareous till

Based on the best available information, suitable habitat for the False Rue-anemone is currently defined as the extent of the biophysical attributes at known extant populations. In addition, a critical function zone of 50 m (radial distance) is applied when the biophysical attributes around a stem extend for less than 50 m.

In Ontario, suitable habitat for the False Rue-anemone is best described using the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) framework for Southern Ontario (from Lee et al. 1998). The ELC framework provides a standardized approach to the interpretation and delineation of dynamic ecosystem boundaries. The ELC approach classifies habitats not only by vegetation community but also considers soil moisture conditions and topography, and as such encompasses the biophysical attributes of suitable habitat for False Rue-anemone. In addition, ELC terminology and methods are familiar to many land managers and conservation practitioners who have adopted this tool as the standard approach for Ontario.

Within the ELC system in Ontario, the ecosite boundary best captures the extent of biophysical attributes required by the species. The ecosite includes the areas occupied by the False Rue-anemone and the surrounding areas that provide suitable habitat conditions to carry out essential life process for the species and should allow for natural processes related to population dynamics and reproduction (e.g., dispersal and pollination) to occur. There is no specific information about seed dispersal, but the occupied ELC ecosite should provide sufficient opportunity for dispersal and expansion of populations (increase abundance of extant populations). This larger area around the plant may also promote ecosystem resilience to invasive species.

ELC ecosites (Lee et al. 1998) containing False Rue-anemone have been described as Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FOD5), and Fresh-Moist Lowland Deciduous

Forest (FOD7)²². Within the Medway Creek, London, False Rue-anemone was also found in a vegetation community broadly defined as Deciduous Swamp (SWD) (Dillon Consulting 2015a). Additional habitat assessments are required to delineate and map the specific ELC ecosites currently occupied by False Rue-anemone at other sub-populations.

The 50 m radial distance is considered a minimum 'critical function zone', or the threshold habitat fragment size required for maintaining constituent microhabitat properties for a species (e.g., critical light, temperature, litter moisture, humidity levels necessary for survival). At present, it is not clear at what exact distances physical and/or biological processes begin to negatively affect False Rue-anemone. Studies on micro-environmental gradients at habitat edges, including light, temperature, litter moisture (Matlack 1993), and of edge effects on plants in mixed hardwood forests, as evidenced by changes in plant community structure and composition (Fraver 1994), have shown that edge effects could be detected up to 50 m into habitat fragments although other studies show that the magnitude and distance of edge effects will vary depending on the structure and composition of adjacent habitat types (Harper et al. 2005). Therefore, a 50 m radial distance from any False Rue-anemone stem was chosen to ensure that microhabitat properties were maintained as part of the identification of critical habitat. The area within the critical function zone may include both suitable and unsuitable habitat as False Rue-anemone may be found near a transition area/zone between suitable and unsuitable habitat. As new information on species' habitat requirements and site-specific characteristics, such as hydrology, become available, these distances may be refined.

Human-made structures (e.g., maintained roadways, buildings) do not possess the biophysical attributes of suitable habitat or assist in the maintenance of natural processes and are not considered part of critical habitat.

7.1.3 Application of the Criteria to Identify Critical Habitat for False Rue-anemone

Critical habitat for the False Rue-anemone is identified as the extent of suitable habitat (section 7.1.2) where the habitat occupancy criteria is met (section 7.1.1). In cases where the suitable habitat extends for less than 50 m around a False Rue-anemone stem, a critical function zone capturing an area within a radial distance of 50 m is also included as critical habitat.

In Ontario, as noted above, suitable habitat for False Rue-anemone is most appropriately identified at the ecosite level. At the present time, ecosite boundaries are not available to support the identification of critical habitat for all populations in Ontario. In the interim, where ELC ecosite boundaries are not available, the ELC community series level is identified as the area within which critical habitat is found, as it will encompass the ecosite boundary around any False Rue-anemone stem, and the 50 m critical function zone. In Ontario, critical habitat is located within these boundaries where

²² These vegetation communities are also listed in Section 3.3.

the biophysical attributes described in section 7.1.2 are found and where the occupancy criterion is met (section 7.1.1). When ecosite boundaries are determined, the identification of critical habitat will be updated.

Application of the critical habitat criteria above to the best available information identifies critical habitat for the five extant populations of False Rue-anemone in Canada (see Figure 2, Appendix B). The critical habitat identified in this recovery strategy is not considered a full identification of critical habitat and is insufficient to meet the population and distribution objective for False Rue-anemone. A schedule of studies (Table 4) has been prepared to identify critical habitat for populations where suitable habitat persists but do not currently meet the occupancy criterion. Additional critical habitat may be added in the future, if new or additional information supports the inclusion of areas beyond those currently identified (e.g., new sites become colonized, are rediscovered or existing sites expand into adjacent areas).

Critical habitat identified for False Rue-anemone is presented using 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares. The UTM grid squares presented in Figure 2 are part of a standardized grid system that indicates the general geographic areas containing critical habitat, which can be used for land use planning and/or environmental assessment purposes. In addition to providing these benefits, the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid respects data-sharing agreements with the province of Ontario. Critical habitat within each grid square occurs where the description of habitat occupancy (section 7.1.1) and habitat suitability (section 7.1.2) are met. More detailed information on critical habitat to support protection of the species and its habitat may be requested on a need-to-know basis by contacting Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service at ec.planificationduretablissement-recoveryplanning.ec@canada.ca.

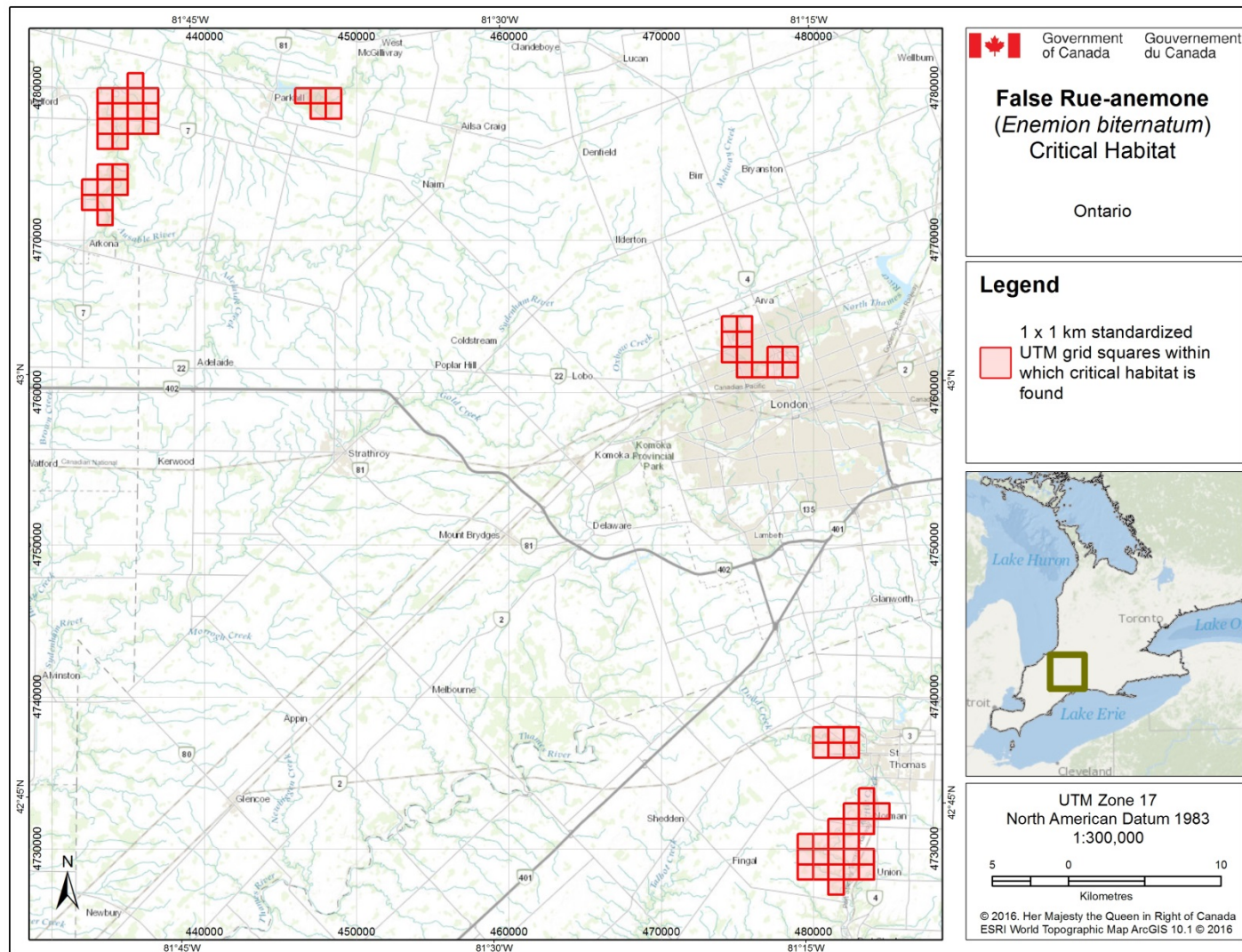


Figure 2. Grid squares that contain critical habitat for False Rue-anemone in Canada. Critical habitat for False Rue-anemone occurs within these 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares (red shaded squares), where the description of habitat suitability (section 7.1.2) and habitat occupancy (section 7.1.1) are met.

7.2 Schedule of Studies to Identify Critical Habitat

Four historic populations of False Rue-anemone (Thames River, Medway Creek, Lynn Valley and East of Arva) contain suitable habitat for the species; however, occupancy has not been confirmed at these populations since 1994 (See Table 1). While the presence of suitable habitat would suggest the species still persists, surveys need to be conducted at these populations to confirm if False Rue-anemone is extant. Until False Rue-anemone is confirmed extant at these populations, critical habitat will not be identified, thus a partial identification under the population and distribution objective.

The schedule of studies listed in Table 4 is designed to gather information required to fully identify critical habitat for the recovery of False Rue-anemone in Canada.

Table 4. Schedule of Studies to Identify Critical Habitat

Description of Activity	Rationale	Timeline
Survey historic sites with suitable habitat (Thames River, Medway Creek, Lynn Valley, and East of Arva) to determine if False Rue-anemone persists.	Surveys to confirm False Rue-anemone at these sites would contribute to a full identification of critical habitat of all current populations. Populations have been rediscovered in the past.	2016-2021

7.3 Activities Likely to Result in the Destruction of Critical Habitat

Understanding what constitutes destruction of critical habitat is necessary for the protection and management of critical habitat. Destruction is determined on a case by case basis. Destruction would result if part of the critical habitat was degraded, either permanently or temporarily, such that it would not serve its function when needed by the species. Destruction may result from a single activity or multiple activities at one point in time or from the cumulative effects of one or more activities over time. It should be noted that not all activities that occur in or near habitat are likely to cause its destruction.

Activities described in Table 5 include those likely to cause destruction of critical habitat for the species; however, destructive activities are not necessarily limited to those listed.

Table 5. Activities Likely to Result in the Destruction of Critical Habitat

Description of Activity	Description of effect in relation to function loss	Details of effect
Operation of motorized vehicles, such as ATVs, trucks, heavy equipment	Vehicle use can result in soil compaction which can reduce or eliminate germination of seeds and root growth is reduced or eliminated. It may also introduce invasive plant species by spreading seeds from nearby areas. Disturbing native ground cover can also increase ability of invasive plants to colonize areas.	When this activity occurs within critical habitat, the effects would be direct and the activity is very likely to result in destruction of critical habitat because the species is dependent upon loose forest soils for germination.
Introduction of exotic species, especially plants or invertebrates (e.g. introduction of non-native plant seeds, plants, foreign soil or gravel, composting or dumping of garden waste, ATV use, livestock grazing)	Introducing invasive species can result in the False Rue-anemone being out competed by the invasive species, and/or physical and chemical changes to habitat such that it is no longer suitable for this species.	When this activity occurs within or adjacent to critical habitat, at any time of year, it can result in the introduction of invasive species that can lead to gradual destruction of critical habitat over time.
Any residential, agricultural, or industrial development such as construction of houses, structures, roads, gardens, quarries, utility lines, renewable energy installations, including removal of soils	Construction within critical habitat destroys habitat and results in the direct loss of critical habitat upon which the species relies for basic survival, successful seed germination, and seedling establishment. Direct removal of soil/substrate would render the habitat unsuitable for False Rue-anemone by removing the biophysical attributes required by the species.	When this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, the effects will be direct, and is certain to result in the permanent destruction of critical habitat.. Activities restricted to the surface of existing, authorized roadways/access roads and recreational trails would not result in the destruction of critical habitat.
Removal of native vegetation component of critical habitat, including clear-cut and selective forest harvesting	Results in an increase in light penetration within the mature forest, reduction in soil moisture, reduction in summer air humidity, and an increase in the probability of propagules of invasive species being introduced on forestry equipment, and potentially in habitat no longer being suitable for the species.	When this activity occurs within critical habitat, it may result in its destruction. The effects may be direct (e.g. through habitat loss) or indirect (e.g. through increased competition by forest herbs).

8. Measuring Progress

The performance indicators presented below provide a way to define and measure progress toward achieving the population and distribution objectives.

Every five years, success of recovery strategy implementation will be measured against the following performance indicators:

- There are at least five extant populations in Canada with a total abundance of 1 million stems or more.

9. Statement on Action Plans

One or more action plans for False Rue-anemone in Canada will be posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry by 2022.

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Appendix A: Subnational Conservation Ranks of False Rue-anemone (*Enemion biternatum*) in Canada and the United States

Country	State or Province (Srank)
Canada	Ontario (S2)
United States	Alabama (S2), Arkansas (SNR), Florida (S1), Illinois (S5), Indiana (SNR), Iowa (S4), Kansas (SNR), Kentucky (S5), Michigan (SNR), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (SNR), Missouri (SNR), New York (SX), North Carolina (S2), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (SNR), South Carolina (S1), South Dakota (SH), Tennessee (SNR), Virginia (S1), West Virginia (S1), Wisconsin (SNR)

Source: NatureServe (2015)

S1: Critically Imperilled – At very high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction (i.e., N - nation, or S - state/province) due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.

S2: Imperilled – At high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.

S4: Apparently Secure – At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.

S5: Secure – At very low risk of extinction or elimination due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.

SNR: Unranked – National or subnational conservation status not yet assessed.

SX: Presumed Extirpated – Species or ecosystem is believed to be extirpated from the jurisdiction (i.e., nation, or state/province). Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.

SH: Possibly Extirpated – Known from only historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species or ecosystem may no longer be present in the jurisdiction, but not enough to state this with certainty. Examples of such evidence include 1. That a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; 2. That a species or ecosystem has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is no longer present in the jurisdiction.

Appendix B: Effect on the Environment and Other Species

A strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is conducted on all SARA recovery planning documents, in accordance with the [*Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals*](#)²³. The purpose of a SEA is to incorporate environmental considerations into the development of public policies, plans, and program proposals to support environmentally sound decision-making and to evaluate whether the outcomes of a recovery planning document could affect any component of the environment or any of the [*Federal Sustainable Development Strategy*](#)'s²⁴ (FSDS) goals and targets.

Recovery planning is intended to benefit species at risk and biodiversity in general. However, it is recognized that strategies may also inadvertently lead to environmental effects beyond the intended benefits. The planning process based on national guidelines directly incorporates consideration of all environmental effects, with a particular focus on possible impacts upon non-target species or habitats. The results of the SEA are incorporated directly into the strategy itself, but are also summarized below in this statement.

Protecting and maintaining the habitat of the False Rue-anemone in Canada is likely to protect other rare species and habitats. At some sites, its mature deciduous forest habitat is shared with provincially rare and at-risk species including Green Dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*, S3, Special Concern), Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*, S3), and American Gromwell (*Lithospermum latifolium*, S3).

The potential for this recovery strategy to inadvertently lead to adverse effects on other species was considered. Currently, recovery actions for the False Rue-anemone focus on identifying, protecting and monitoring populations and habitat, and managing threats such as invasive plant species and trampling. In general, these activities have little potential to lead to adverse effects on other species that may share its habitat. Only direct habitat management activities (e.g. invasive species control, threat management) have the potential to directly affect other native species, and such activities are most likely to benefit native species and their habitats, by mitigating a common threat.

²³ <http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=B3186435-1>

²⁴ <http://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=CD30F295-1>

Appendix C: Grid squares that contain critical habitat for False Rue-anemone in Canada

Table C-1. Critical habitat for False Rue-anemone occurs within these 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares where the description of habitat suitability (section 7.1.2) and habitat occupancy (section 7.1.1) are met.

No.	1 x 1 km grid square ID ¹	UTM Grid Square Coordinates ²		Land tenure ³
		Easting	Northing	
1	17TMH7298	479000	4728000	Non-federal Land
	17TMH7299	479000	4729000	
	17TMH7390	479000	4730000	
	17TMH8208	480000	4728000	
	17TMH8209	480000	4729000	
	17TMH8217	481000	4727000	
	17TMH8218	481000	4728000	
	17TMH8219	481000	4729000	
	17TMH8228	482000	4728000	
	17TMH8229	482000	4729000	
	17TMH8238	483000	4728000	
	17TMH8239	483000	4729000	
	17TMH8300	480000	4730000	
	17TMH8310	481000	4730000	
	17TMH8311	481000	4731000	
	17TMH8320	482000	4730000	
	17TMH8321	482000	4731000	
	17TMH8322	482000	4732000	
	17TMH8331	483000	4731000	
	17TMH8332	483000	4732000	
	17TMH8333	483000	4733000	
	17TMH8342	484000	4732000	
2a	17TMH7642	474000	4762000	Non-federal Land
	17TMH7643	474000	4763000	
	17TMH7644	474000	4764000	
	17TMH7651	475000	4761000	
	17TMH7652	475000	4762000	
	17TMH7653	475000	4763000	
	17TMH7654	475000	4764000	
	17TMH7661	476000	4761000	
	17TMH7671	477000	4761000	
	17TMH7672	477000	4762000	
	17TMH7681	478000	4761000	
	17TMH7682	478000	4762000	
3	17TMH4769	446000	4779000	Non-federal Land
	17TMH4778	447000	4778000	
	17TMH4779	447000	4779000	
	17TMH4788	448000	4778000	
	17TMH4789	448000	4779000	

4	17TMH3722	432000	4772000	Non-federal Land
	17TMH3723	432000	4773000	
	17TMH3731	433000	4771000	
	17TMH3732	433000	4772000	
	17TMH3733	433000	4773000	
	17TMH3734	433000	4774000	
	17TMH3736	433000	4776000	
	17TMH3737	433000	4777000	
	17TMH3738	433000	4778000	
	17TMH3739	433000	4779000	
	17TMH3743	434000	4773000	
	17TMH3744	434000	4774000	
	17TMH3746	434000	4776000	
	17TMH3747	434000	4777000	
	17TMH3748	434000	4778000	
	17TMH3749	434000	4779000	
	17TMH3757	435000	4777000	
	17TMH3758	435000	4778000	
	17TMH3759	435000	4779000	
	17TMH3767	436000	4777000	
	17TMH3768	436000	4778000	
	17TMH3769	436000	4779000	
	17TMH3850	435000	4780000	
6	17TMH8306	480000	4736000	Non-federal Land
	17TMH8307	480000	4737000	
	17TMH8316	481000	4736000	
	17TMH8317	481000	4737000	
	17TMH8326	482000	4736000	
	17TMH8327	482000	4736000	

¹ Based on the standard UTM Military Grid Reference System (see <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography-boundary/mapping/topographic-mapping/10098>), where the first 2 digits and letter represent the UTM Zone, the following 2 letters indicate the 100 x 100 km standardized UTM grid followed by 2 digits to represent the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid. The last 2 digits represent the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the critical habitat unit. This unique alphanumeric code is based on the methodology produced from the Breeding Bird Atlases of Canada (See <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/> for more information on breeding bird atlases).

² The listed coordinates are a cartographic representation of where critical habitat can be found, presented as the southwest corner of the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid square containing all or a portion of the critical habitat unit. The coordinates may not fall within critical habitat and are provided as a general location only.

³ Land tenure is provided as an approximation of the types of land ownership that exist at the critical habitat units and should be used for guidance purposes only. Accurate land tenure will require cross referencing critical habitat boundaries with surveyed land parcel information.